

XX Fowlkes DM, Hoffman N, Kay BK, McConnell SJ, Sparks AB:
XX
XX WPI: 1996-465045/46.
DR N-PSDB: AAT39808.
XX
XX Identifying polypeptide(s) having specific functional domain (esp.
PT SH3 domain) - comprises detecting selective binding to recognition
PT unit, regardless of sequence homology
XX
PS Claim 102: Fig 41: 174pp; English.

XX AAM05405-W05411 represent human and mouse Src-homology region 3 (SH3)
XX domain containing proteins that can be used in the method of the
XX invention. SH3 domain containing proteins play a role in signalling and
XX structural elements of cells. The method of the invention is for
XX identifying polypeptides containing functional domains of interest
XX (especially SH3 domains). The method comprises contacting a multivalent
XX recognition unit (RU) complex with a number of peptides and identifying
XX polypeptides having a selective binding affinity for the RU complex. The
XX method is based on functional similarities and does not rely on sequence
XX similarities. Prior methods only gave limited success for identifying
XX proteins which contain an SH3 domain due to the minimal sequence
XX homology among known SH3 proteins. It has been found that small peptide
XX domains in multivalent form have reduced specificity for a given functional
XX domain compared to monomer RUS. Multivalent RU complexes are particularly
XX suited to screening for polypeptides containing functional domains that
XX are similar to, but not identical in sequence to, the original target
XX functional domain. The new method enables proteins having a common
XX function to be identified. Identification of novel SH3 proteins will be
XX useful for a better understanding of cell growth, malignancy, signal
XX transduction processes, etc. New candidate drugs can be identified, and
XX their specificities (e.g. pharmacological activities) can be assessed
XX using the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 304 AA:

Query Match 94.8%; Score 1605; DB 17; Length 304;
Best Local Similarity 99.7%; Pred. NO.5.5e-135;
Matches 302; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 AGNFDSEERSRWYMGRLSROEAVALLQGRHGVFLVSDSTSPGQVYLSVSENSRVSHYI 64
DB 2 agnfdseerswmgrlsroeaavallqgrhgvflvdsstspgdyvlsensrvshyl 61
QY 65 INSSGPRPVPPSPAPQPPGVSPSLRIGDQEDSDLPALLEFKIKHYLDTTTLLIEPVARS 124
DB 62 insgprppvpsspapqppgvpsrlrlhgdqedsdpallefkykhyldttlliepvars 121
QY 125 RQSGGVTLRQEAAYVRLDFNGNDEEDLPFKKGDILIRIDKPEEOMWMAEDSEGRGM 184
DB 122 rsgsgvllrqeaaeyvraldfngndeelpfkkgdillrldkpeeqwmaedsegkrqm 181
QY 185 IPVPYVEKYRPASASVSLIGNQGSHPOPLGPEPGPYAPQVNTPLPLNQSPITAR 244
DB 182 ipvyvekyrpaasasvsligngqshpqpigsppeppyaqpsvntplplnqspiyar 241
QY 245 VIQKRVNPAVDKTTALALEXGELVYTKINVSQMGECNGKRGHPFFTHVRLDDQNDDE 304
DB 242 viqkrvnpaydkttalalevgelvytkinvsgwegcngkrghpftchvrlldqndde 301
QY 305 DFS 307
DB 302 dfs 304

RESULT 2
AAR85919
ID AAR85919 standard; Protein: 256 AA.
XX
AC AAR85919;
XX

DT 16-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GRB-3.

XX GRB-3; growth factor receptor bound; tyrosine kinase; regulation;
KW cell growth; cellular metabolism; screening; signal transduction;
KW cancer; diabetes; CORF technique; cloning of receptor targets.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09524426-A1.

XX 14-SEP-1995.

XX 13-MAR-1995; 95WO-US03385.

XX 11-MAR-1994; 94US-0208887.

XX (UYNV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.

XX Margolis BL, Schlessinger J, Skolnik EY;

XX WPI: 1995-328235/42.

XX N-PSDB: AAT07168.

PT DNA encoding tyrosine kinase-binding proteins - used to screen
PT agents capable of modulating cell growth or cellular metabolism

XX Disclosure; Fig 34A-C; 215pp; English.

XX Using a new cloning technique, CORF (cloning of receptor targets)
XX several new tyrosine kinase (TK) binding proteins were isolated. Growth
XX factor receptor bound proteins GRB-1, GRB-2, GRB-3, GRB-4, GRB-7 and
XX GRB-10 were isolated using this method. This sequence represents GRB-3.
XX The proteins bind to a tyrosine-phosphorylated domain of a eukaryotic
XX TK. GRB proteins can be used for screening agents which are capable
XX of modulating cell growth that occurs via signal transduction through
XX TKs. Such agents can be used to prevent or inhibit cell growth or to
XX counteract tumour development. GRB proteins are also useful for
XX identifying susceptibility to diseases associated with alterations in
XX cellular metabolism mediated by TK pathways e.g. cancer and diabetes.

XX Sequence 256 AA:

Query Match 66.7%; Score 1129; DB 16; Length 256;
Best Local Similarity 98.2%; Pred. NO.1.1e-92;
Matches 215; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 AGNFDSEERSRWYMGRLSROEAVALLQGRHGVFLVSDSTSPGQVYLSVSENSRVSHYI 64
DB 33 agnfdseerswmgrlsroeaavallqgrhgvflvdsstspgdyvlsensrvshyl 92
QY 65 INSSGPRPVPPSPAPQPPGVSPSLRIGDQEDSDLPALLEFKIKHYLDTTTLLIEPVARS 124
DB 93 insgprppvpsspapqppgvpsrlrlhgdqedsdpallefkykhyldttlliepvars 152
QY 125 RQSGGVTLRQEAAYVRLDFNGNDEEDLPFKKGDILIRIDKPEEOMWMAEDSEGRGM 184
DB 153 rsgsgvllrqeaaeyvraldfngndeelpfkkgdillrldkpeeqwmaedsegkrqm 212
QY 185 IPVPYVEKYRPASASVSLIGNQGSHPOPLGPEPGPY 223
DB 213 ipvyvekyrpaasasvsligngqshpqpiggrlsp 251

RESULT 3
AAM42071
ID AAM42071 standard; Protein: 303 AA.
XX
AC AAM42071;
XX
DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)

Query Match	Best Local Similarity	Matches 185;	Conservative 33;	Mismatches 56;	Indels 53;	Gaps 165	
5	AGNDFSEERSWYMGRLSROEAVALLQGRHGVFLVRDSTSPGDYVLSVSENSRVSHYI 64	5	AGNDFSEERSWYMGRLSROEAVALLQGRHGVFLVRDSTSPGDYVLSVSENSRVSHYI 64	5	AGNDFSEERSWYMGRLSROEAVALLQGRHGVFLVRDSTSPGDYVLSVSENSRVSHYI 64	5	AGNDFSEERSWYMGRLSROEAVALLQGRHGVFLVRDSTSPGDYVLSVSENSRVSHYI 64
3	saridsdsraawymgvrscgaqtrtlggqrhgmflvridscpcpdyvlsvsensrvshyl 62	3	saridsdsraawymgvrscgaqtrtlggqrhgmflvridscpcpdyvlsvsensrvshyl 62	3	saridsdsraawymgvrscgaqtrtlggqrhgmflvridscpcpdyvlsvsensrvshyl 62	3	saridsdsraawymgvrscgaqtrtlggqrhgmflvridscpcpdyvlsvsensrvshyl 62
65	INNSGPRPPVPFSPAQPPRPGVSPSRUKRIDQDFDSLPLALFEFKIHYIDTTLIEPVAR- 123	65	INNSGPRPPVPFSPAQPPRPGVSPSRUKRIDQDFDSLPLALFEFKIHYIDTTLIEPVAR- 123	65	INNSGPRPPVPFSPAQPPRPGVSPSRUKRIDQDFDSLPLALFEFKIHYIDTTLIEPVAR- 123	65	INNSGPRPPVPFSPAQPPRPGVSPSRUKRIDQDFDSLPLALFEFKIHYIDTTLIEPVAR- 123
63	inslpr-----rfklygdgfdhlpallefykthyltdtllilepapry 105	63	inslpr-----rfklygdgfdhlpallefykthyltdtllilepapry 105	63	inslpr-----rfklygdgfdhlpallefykthyltdtllilepapry 105	63	inslpr-----rfklygdgfdhlpallefykthyltdtllilepapry 105
124	-----SRQSGVYLROEAEVYRALFDNGNDEEDLPFRKGDITRIIRDKREEDQWMAED 177	124	-----SRQSGVYLROEAEVYRALFDNGNDEEDLPFRKGDITRIIRDKREEDQWMAED 177	124	-----SRQSGVYLROEAEVYRALFDNGNDEEDLPFRKGDITRIIRDKREEDQWMAED 177	124	-----SRQSGVYLROEAEVYRALFDNGNDEEDLPFRKGDITRIIRDKREEDQWMAED 177
106	psppmgsvsapnlpteadnleyrttlyldipgnaadedlpfkkgellvliexpeeqwssarn 165	106	psppmgsvsapnlpteadnleyrttlyldipgnaadedlpfkkgellvliexpeeqwssarn 165	106	psppmgsvsapnlpteadnleyrttlyldipgnaadedlpfkkgellvliexpeeqwssarn 165	106	psppmgsvsapnlpteadnleyrttlyldipgnaadedlpfkkgellvliexpeeqwssarn 165
178	SEGKRGMIIPVYVEKTRPASAASVSALIGNGQSGH-----PQPLGSGPEPG- PYAQPSVN- 230	178	SEGKRGMIIPVYVEKTRPASAASVSALIGNGQSGH-----PQPLGSGPEPG- PYAQPSVN- 230	178	SEGKRGMIIPVYVEKTRPASAASVSALIGNGQSGH-----PQPLGSGPEPG- PYAQPSVN- 230	178	SEGKRGMIIPVYVEKTRPASAASVSALIGNGQSGH-----PQPLGSGPEPG- PYAQPSVN- 230
166	kdgvgmglpyryek-----lvrsqpgkhgtnsnsgylpepahayaqglttlp 215	166	kdgvgmglpyryek-----lvrsqpgkhgtnsnsgylpepahayaqglttlp 215	166	kdgvgmglpyryek-----lvrsqpgkhgtnsnsgylpepahayaqglttlp 215	166	kdgvgmglpyryek-----lvrsqpgkhgtnsnsgylpepahayaqglttlp 215
231	-----TPPLNLONGPIYIAVNIQKRRPNAYDRTALALEVGEVLYKTKITNSGOW 278	231	-----TPPLNLONGPIYIAVNIQKRRPNAYDRTALALEVGEVLYKTKITNSGOW 278	231	-----TPPLNLONGPIYIAVNIQKRRPNAYDRTALALEVGEVLYKTKITNSGOW 278	231	-----TPPLNLONGPIYIAVNIQKRRPNAYDRTALALEVGEVLYKTKITNSGOW 278
216	lpavsgspgaalipblstqgpyfakaidqrcvpcaydktatalalevgdlvkvtrmningw 275	216	lpavsgspgaalipblstqgpyfakaidqrcvpcaydktatalalevgdlvkvtrmningw 275	216	lpavsgspgaalipblstqgpyfakaidqrcvpcaydktatalalevgdlvkvtrmningw 275	216	lpavsgspgaalipblstqgpyfakaidqrcvpcaydktatalalevgdlvkvtrmningw 275

OY	279	ESEGNKRGHPETVHRLIDQNPED	305
		:::	
Db	276	egevgmrkxylfpfhwklfdqnpden	302
RESULT 4			
ID	AAR77439	AAR77439 standard; Protein; 303 AA.	
XX	AAR77439;		
XX	21-JUL-1996	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Mouse CRKL protein.		
XX			
KM	Mouse CRKL protein; tyrosine phosphorylation; diagnosis;		
KW	chronic myelogenous leukaemia; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia;		
KW	Philadelphia chromosome; BCL; ABL; treatment.		
OS	Mus musculus.		
XX			
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers	
FT	Binding-site	9..103	
FT	Domain	/note= "SH2 domain"	
FT	Domain	131..179	
FT	Modified-site	/note= "N-terminal SH3 domain"	
FT		193..210	
FT	Domain	/note= "tyrosine phosphorylation site"	
FT		238..290	
FT		/note= "C-terminal SH3 domain"	
PN	WO9531545-A2.		
XX	23-NOV-1995.		
PD			
XX	12-MAY-1995;	95WO-US05957.	
Pf			
XX	13-MAY-1994;	94US-0242513.	
PR			
XX	(CHIL-) CHILDRENS HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES.		
PA			
XX	Groffen JH, Heisterkamp NC, Ten Hoeve J;		
PI			
XX	WPI; 1996-010931/O1.		
DR	N-PSDB; AAT04144.		
DR			
XX			
PT	Diagnosis of tyrosine phosphorylated CRKL protein cancers - by		
PT	detecting increased level of CRKL protein or CRKL binding protein,		
PT	also compars. for treating chronic myelogenous leukaemia.		
PS	Claim 37; Fig 10B; 74pp; English.		
XX			
CC	The mouse CRKL protein may be used in the diagnosis of Philadelphia		
CC	chromosome-positive leukaemias. For example, since CRKL is clearly		
CC	tyrosine-phosphorylated in chronic myelogenous leukaemia and		
CC	Philadelphia chromosome (Ph)-positive acute lymphoblastic leukaemia		
CC	patients expressing the BCR/ABL protein, but not in BCR/ABL-negative		
CC	peripheral blood cells, tyrosine-phosphorylation of CRKL may be used		
CC	as a diagnostic indicator for BCL/ABL activity in Ph-positive		
CC	leukaemia. Thus, overexpression of tyrosine-phosphorylated CRKL		
CC	protein, or an increase in protein, gene copy number or mRNA is		
CC	indicative of Ph-positive leukaemia. Fragments of the CRKL protein		
CC	may also be used in the treatment of individuals wth cancers		
CC	arising from cells which express the CRKL protein by inhibition of		
CC	the synthesis or activity of the CRKL protein.		
XX			
SQ	Sequence 303 AA:		

CC neurene disorders, or cardiac disorders e.g. heart disease, where the
 CC ability to induce neural/ cardiac tissue proliferation would be useful.
 CC The present sequence was used for sequence homology comparison.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 50 AA;

Query Match 15.2%; Score 257; DB 21; Length 50;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 5,4e-16;
 Matches 45; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 142 ALPDENGDEEDLPKKGDIIRIDKPEEOWMNAEDSEGRKGMIPVYE 191
 Db 1 alfdfkgndedlpfkkkgdilkirdkpeeqwmaedmdgkrgmipvpye 50

RESULT 7
 AAM18063
 ID AAM18063 standard; Protein: 217 AA.

AC AAM18063;

DT 06-DEC-1997 (first entry)

DE Growth factor receptor-binding protein 2 homologue Grb2-1.

XX Growth factor receptor-binding protein 2 homologue; Grb2-1; human;
 KW signal transduction; antagonist; antisense; immunosuppressive;
 KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; agonist; HIV; infection;
 KW cancer; diagnosis; gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W09720573-A1.

PD 12-JUN-1997.

XX 04-DEC-1995; 95WO-US15883.

XX 04-DEC-1995; 95WO-US15883.

XX 04-DEC-1995; 95WO-US15883.

PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

PA (JOSL-) JOSLIN DIABETES CENT INC.

PA (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.

PI Dunnington D, Ni J, Shoelson SE;

DR WPI; 1997-319539/29.

DR N-PSDB; AAT67275.

XX Claim 4; Page 38-39; 57pp; English.

XX This polypeptide comprises a human growth factor receptor-binding

CC protein 2 homologue, Grb2-1 (AAM18063), that exhibits T-cell

CC specificity. Its amino acid sequence was deduced from a cDNA

CC library. It shows 58% identity with the human Grb2 amino acid

CC sequence. Methods are claimed for producing pure human Grb2-1

CC protein in a recombinant host cell, for treating conditions related

CC to insufficient Grb2-1 protein function, and for identifying

CC compounds that modulate Grb2-1 activity, such as substances that

CC modulate the Ras pathway in T-lymphocytes by affecting the binding

CC of Grb2-1 to the cell membrane. Modulation of Grb2-1 function can

CC be used to affect immune system function by affecting T-cell

SQ Sequence 217 AA;
 Query Match 15.2%; Score 257; DB 18; Length 217;
 Best Local Similarity 31.4%; Pred. No. 3.8e-15;
 Matches 64; Conservative 40; Mismatches 54; Indels 46; Gaps 9;

OY 2 RCGAG----NFDSEERSWYMGRLSRQDAVALLOGRH-GVFLVDSSTSCDYLVSVE 56
 Db 42 ryvegfifknylr/vphwysgrlsrqlaeelmkrlhqlgflilresesspgetsvny 101
 OY 57 NSRVSHTI--NSSGPRPPVPPSPAPPPGVSPSLRIGDOEDSLPALLEFKTHYLD 114
 Db 102 gqdvqhfkxvireasg-----kyflweekinslneivdyr-----t 137
 OY 115 TTLIEPVARSRCGSGVILLROE-----AEYVALPDPFGNDEEDLPFKKGDIIRIDK 167
 Db 138 lt----lakrrg--flrdeoplksppactaqaqifdlsaqpsqlsfrgdlievler 190
 OY 168 PEEOWMNAEDSEGRKGMIPVYE 191
 Db 191 pdphwvgr-scgrvgvffprisyvq 213

RESULT 8
 AAR85918
 ID AAR85918 standard; Protein: 217 AA.

AC AAR85918;

DT 16-MAY-1996 (first entry)

DE Human GRB-2.

XX GRB-2; growth factor receptor bound; tyrosine kinase; regulation;
 KW cell growth; cellular metabolism; screening; signal transduction;
 KW cancer; diabetes; CORT technique; cloning of receptor targets.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W09524426-A1.

PD 14-SEP-1995.

XX 13-MAR-1995; 95WO-US03385.

XX 11-MAR-1994; 94US-0208887.

PA (UYNV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.

PI Margolis BL, Schlessinger J, Skolnik EY;

DR WPI; 1995-328235/42.

DR N-PSDB; AAT07167.

XX DNA encoding tyrosine kinase-binding proteins - used to screen

CC agents capable of modulating cell growth or cellular metabolism

CC Disclosure; Fig 26A-C; 215pp; English.

XX using a new cloning technique, CORT (cloning of receptor targets)

CC several new tyrosine kinase (TK) binding proteins were isolated. Growth

CC factor receptor bound proteins GRB-1, GRB-2, GRB-3, GRB-4, GRB-7 and

CC GRB-10 were isolated using this method. This sequence represents GRB-2.

CC The proteins bind to a tyrosine-phosphorylated domain of a eukaryotic

CC TK. GRB proteins can be used for screening agents which are capable

CC of modulating cell growth that occurs via signal transduction through

CC TKs. Such agents can be used to prevent or inhibit cell growth or to

CC counteract tumour development. GRB proteins are also useful for

CC identifying susceptibility to diseases associated with alterations in

CC cellular metabolism mediated by TK pathways e.g. cancer and diabetes.

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Query Match Similarity	13.28;	Score 224;	DB 16;	Length 217;
Best Local Similarity	27.98;	Pred. No. 3.3e-12;		
Matches	53;	Conservative	44;	Mismatches 57;
				Indels 36;
				Gaps

QY	7	NEDSEERSWYMGRLSRKQEAVALLOQGRH-GVEPLVNDSTSPEDYVLSVNSRYSHYII	65
DY	51	nylemrphwffgkjprrakaeemlsqghdafllresasppdlsjvklgndvghfkv	110
QY	66	NSGGRPVPPSPAPPPGVSPSRRLRGDQEPDLPALLEFFKIHHLDTTLIEPVARSR	125
DY	111	lrdg-----agkyflwvwlkslnelvdghr-----stl-----vsinq	144
QY	126	QGSQGVILRQ---BEAEYVALFDPFNGNDEEDLPFRKGDILIRIDKPEEQWMAEDSEG	180
DY	145	q---flrdleqvppqpyvgalldfdpqsgeglgrfrgdfllhvnmsdqpwwkga-chg	200
QY	181	KRGMIPEPVY 190	
DY	201	qgqmfprnyv 210	

RESULT	9
AAW14004	
ID	AAW14004 standard; Protein: 217 AA.
AC	AAW14004;
XX	
DT	24-JUN-1997 (first entry)
DE	Human GRB2.
KW	SH2-containing inositol phosphatase; SHIP.
KW	Inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase; src homology domain 2;
KW	SH2 domain; signal transduction; Leukaemia; cancer; Grb2;
KW	epidermal growth factor receptor binding protein.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	MO9712039-A2.
XX	
PD	03-APR-1997.
XX	
PE	27-SEP-1996; 96WO-CA00655.
XX	
PR	14-JUN-1996; 96US-0664962.
PR	27-SEP-1995; 95US-0006063.
PR	30-NOV-1995; 95US-0007788.
PR	09-APR-1996; 96US-0015217.
XX	
XX	(RRYS/) KRYSTAL G.
XX	
PI	KRYSTAL G;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1997-212898/19.
DR	N-PSDB; AAT60302.
XX	
PT	Inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase having SH2 domain - useful for
XX	treating cancer and other conditions involving abnormal signalling
XX	Disclosure: Page 47-48; 89pp; English.
XX	
CC	Human epidermal growth factor receptor binding protein GRB2
CC	(AAW14003) is an src homology domain 3 (SH3) protein that is capable
CC	of binding to novel murine and human SHP (SH2-containing inositol
CC	phosphatase) proteins (see also AAW14002-03). It can be used in
CC	methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of SHP.
XX	
XX	Sequence 217 AA.

query match	13.28;	Score 224;	DB 18;	Length 217;
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OY	7	NEDSEERSWYGCRUSROEPAVALLOGOH-NGVFLVRRSSSPGDYVLVSSENRSVHYII	65
Db	51	nylemkphwfygkiprakaemelskgfhdgaflirsesapgdfslyvfgndvghfkxv	110
OY	66	NSSGPRPVPPAPQPGPCVSPSRIRICDOPDSUPALLEFYKIHYYLDYTTLEPARSR	125
Db	111	ldrg-----agkyflvwkfnsnelvdvhr-----stsvsrrq	144
OY	126	QGSGVILRQ---EEAEVRALEDFNCNDEEDLPEKKGDILIRDKPPEQWMNAEDSG	180
Db	145	q----fflrdegyppqpvygalfdafdpqedgeigfrgdfihymdnspmwka-chg	200
OY	181	KRCMIPVPV 190	
Db	201	qlgmfprryv 210	
 RESULT 10 AAM42070 ID AAM42070 standard; Protein; 217 AA. XX AC AAM42070; XX DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry) XX DE Growth factor receptor-bound protein 2. XX KW Growth factor receptor-bound protein 2; Grb-2; CML; bcr-abl; XX translation initiation site; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; cancer. OS Homo sapiens. XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers FT Domain /label= SH3 FT 60..158 FT /label= SH2 FT 163..208 FT Domain /label= SH3 XX PN KO9801547-AI. XX XX 15-JAN-1998. XX PD XX PF 08-JUL-1997; 97MO-US10101. XX PE XX PR 08-JUL-1996; 96GS-0679437. XX PA XX (TEXT) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM. PI Arlinghaus RB, Lopez-Berestein G, Tari AM; DR WPI: 1998-110229/10. DR N-PSDB; AAV09213.			
CC	This is a polypeptide sequence of Grb-2. Translation of Grb-2 cDNA		
CC	can be inhibited by oligonucleotides of specific composition that		
CC	hybridize to its translation initiation site (see AAV09215).		
CC	The oligonucleotide compositions can be used for treating, particularly		
CC	chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML).		
XX	Sequence	217 AA;	
XQ			

Sequence 217 AA;

	Query Match	13.2%	Score 224;	DB 19,	Length 217;
	Best Local Similarity	27.9%,	Pred. No.	3-6e12	
	Matches 53;	Conservative 44;	Mismatches 57;	Indels 36;	Gaps 7;
QY	7 NFDSEERSWVGRLSRGEAVALLLOGGRH-GVFLVRDSTSGDYVLVSSENSRVSHYII	:	:	:	: : :
Dd	51 nylcmkpmpffgkprakaemlskgqhhdgaflrlresesapgdtsllkfngdvqhfkv	:	:	:	: : :
QY	66 NSSGRPRPVPSPAOPPPGVSPSLRIGDDSDSPLALFEFKIKHYLDTTILEPARSR	:	:	:	: : :
Dd	111 lrdg-----agkyfllwvkkslnshelvdyhnr-----stlsvsrnq	:	:	:	: : :
QY	126 QGSGLILNQ----EEAEYRALPFPGNGDEEDLEPFFKKGDILRIKRPPEOQMNAEDSEG	:	:	:	: : :
Dd	145 g--ifldiegvppqpvcyvgaldfddpqedgelgfrrtsgdlfhmdnsdpnwvka-gch	:	:	:	: : :
QY	181 KRGMLPYEV 190	:	:	:	: : :
Dd	201 qtgmfpriyv 210	:	:	:	: : :

CC	XX	RESULT 11
CC	XX	AAR84636
CC	ID	AAR84636 standard; Protein; 217 AA.
CC	AC	
CC	XX	AAR84636;
CC	DT	25-FEB-1996 (first entry)
CC	XX	
CC	DE	Grb2 protein.
CC	XX	
CC	KW	Grb2; BCR-ABL; tyrosine kinase; transformation; Ras; oncoprotein; leukaemia.
CC	OS	Homo sapiens.
CC	XX	
CC	FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
CC	FT	Domain 5..55
CC	FT	/label= SH3_domain
CC	FT	60..157
CC	FT	/label= SH2_domain
CC	FT	163..214
CC	FT	/label= SH3_domain
CC	XX	
CC	PN	CA2113494-A.
CC	PD	
CC	PD	15-JUL-1995.
CC	PF	
CC	PF	14-JAN-1994; 94CA-2113494.
CC	XX	
CC	PR	14-JAN-1994; 94CA-2113494.
CC	XX	
CC	PA	(MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL CORP.
CC	PA	(TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.
CC	XX	
CC	PI	Arlinghaus R, Gish G, Liu J, Pawson A, Pull L;
CC	XX	
CC	DR	WPI: 1995-302931/40.
CC	DR	N-PSDB: AAT05108.
CC	XX	
CC	PT	Detection of agents that modify BCR-ABL mediated transformation - useful in treatment of leukaemia and other malignancies
CC	XX	
CC	PS	Example 1; Page 48; 106pp; English.
CC	XX	
CC	XX	The human Grb2 protein (AAR84636) acts as an adaptor to link BCR-ABL tyrosine-kinase to mSosl (AAR84638). The resulting BCR-ABL-Grb2-mSosl complex activates the Ras pathway leading to morphological transformation. Substances that affect this transformation are useful in the treatment of chronic, acute myelogenous or acute lymphocytic leukaemia, and are identified by reaction with Grb2 (or its SH2 or SH3 domains) and with a cpd. contg. the Grb2- binding site on BCR-ABL, Sos or Shc and examination of any resulting

[illegible]

ID	Accession	Description
RESULT_12		
AAR26061		AAR26061 standard; Protein; 317 AA.
XX		
AC	AAR26061;	
XX		
DT	02-FEB-1993	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Growth Factor Receptor Bound protein GNB-2 partial sequence.	
XX		
KW	Tyrosine phosphorylation; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFRR	
RN	src homology domain; SH2; SH3.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	Domain	30 /note= "start of SH2 domain"
FT		133
FT	Domain	/note= "start of SH3 domain"
FT		183
FT	Misc-difference	/note= "corresponds to CNG codon, where N is unknown"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	184 /note= "corresponds to TGA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	196 /note= "corresponds to TAA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	199 /note= "corresponds to TGA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	215 /note= "corresponds to TGA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	231 /note= "corresponds to TGA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	202 /note= "corresponds to TAA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	299 /note= "corresponds to TGA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	301 /note= "corresponds to TAA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	302 /note= "corresponds to TAA codon"
FT		
FT	Misc-difference	315 /note= "corresponds to TAG codon"
FT		
PN	WO9213001-A.	
XX		
PD	06-AUG-1992.	

PI Hansson V, Levy FO, Mustelin T, Skalhogg BS, Sundvold V, Tasken K;
 PI Yang T, Altman A, Munshi A;
 DR WPI: 2000-086801/07.
 DR N-PSDB; AAZ46490.
 XX
 PT Altering the activity of protein kinase signaling pathways, used for
 PT treating immunosuppressive disorders, e.g. AIDS, proliferative
 PT disorders, e.g. cancers or autoimmune diseases
 PS Claim 17; Page 93; 111pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides a novel method of altering the activity of the
 CC protein kinase A (PKA) signaling pathway in a cell that comprises
 CC altering the extent of phosphorylation of one or more PKA substrates, or
 CC kinase substrates downstream in the PKA signaling pathway. Pharmaceutical
 CC compositions containing a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a PKA
 CC substrate, or fragment, precursor or functionally equivalent variant,
 CC where the sequence is modified to alter its susceptibility to
 CC phosphorylation by PKA can be used for treating a disorder exhibiting
 CC abnormal PKA signaling activity, immunosuppressive disorders or
 CC proliferative diseases. They can be used for treating e.g. HIV
 CC infection, AIDS, common variable immunodeficiency or cancers. Conditions
 CC in which upregulation of the PKA pathway is required, such as autoimmune
 CC disease, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, may also be treated. The
 CC present sequence represents a PKA substrate, wherein the substrate is in
 CC the Vav-family, preferably Vav, Vav2, Vav-3, Vav-3beta, Vav transforming
 CC protein and Vav-2 oncogene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 845 AA;
 Query Match 10.3%; Score 174; DB 21; Length 845;
 Best Local Similarity 27.3%; Pred. No. 5, 8e-07;
 Matches 54; Conservative 27; Mismatches 67; Indels 50; Gaps 8;
 QY 16 WYWGRLSRQEAVALDQGRHGVLVYRDSTSPGDYVLSVSENRSVSH-YTINSSGPRPPY 74
 Db 671 wyagmraagaesllanrsdgtflvgrvkaaeafaisikynvevkhikimtaeg----- 725
 QY 75 PPSPAOPPPGVSPSLRIGDOE-FDSLPALEFFYK-----IHYLDTT----- 115
 Db 726 -----lyitckakfrgtelvelvfyqnsldcktsldtltqfpfkepekr 771
 QY 116 TLIEPVARSROGSGVILROEAEYVRLFPNGNDEEDLPFKKGDLIRLRDKPEEQ-WMN 174
 Db 772 tlisrpavgstkyfgt-----akarydfcardrselslkegdliklnkkqggqgwwr 822
 QY 175 AEDSEGKRGMIPIVPEYK 192
 Db 823 ge-lygrvgrwfpnyvee 839
 RESULT 15
 ID AAY27125 standard; Protein: 797 AA.
 XX
 AC AAY27125;
 XX
 DT 14-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Amino acid sequence of human Vav.
 XX
 XX LAT; tyrosine kinase; linker for activation of T cell; TCR; human;
 KW T-cell receptor; TCR signalling pathway; neoplasia; inflammation;
 KW hypersensitivity; allergy; microbial infection; genetic disease;
 KW autoimmune disease; graft rejection; modulator; Vav.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09933627-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-JUL-1999.

XX
 PF 23-DEC-1998; 98WO-US27400.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1997; 97US-0068690.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX
 PI Samejson LE, Zhang W;
 XX
 DR WPI: 1999-418926/35.
 DR N-PSDB; AAX89078.
 XX
 PT Linker for activation of T cell protein used to, e.g. screen for
 PT modulators of T cell signalling
 PS Disclosure; Fig 11B; 125pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a protein tyrosine kinase substrate LAT (linker
 CC for activation of T cells) protein. Modulation of interaction between LAT
 CC and the T-cell receptor (TCR) affects the TCR signalling pathway. LAT is
 CC a substrate for tyrosine kinases and becomes phosphorylated after TCR
 CC engagement, resulting in recruitment of other signalling molecules. LAT
 CC is used to identify and test (ant)agonists of tyrosine kinase signalling
 CC pathways, i.e. modulation of interaction between tyrosine kinase
 CC substrates and intracellular ligands or between these ligands and other
 CC members of the pathway, including identification of downstream signalling
 CC proteins, particularly in immune system cells. These modulators are
 CC potentially useful as drugs and diagnostic agents, particularly for
 CC diseases that involve undesirable cell proliferation, differentiation,
 CC growth or T cell anergy, e.g. neoplasia, inflammation, hypersensitivity/
 CC allergy, microbial infection, metabolic, genetic or autoimmune diseases,
 CC graft rejection. LAT is also used to generate specific antibodies, used
 CC for detection of LAT. Nucleic acid that encodes LAT, or its fragments,
 CC are used to identify homologous sequences in other species; to detect the
 CC LAT gene and as sources of antisense therapeutics. Modulators of LAT are
 CC potentially more specific and less toxic than known immunosuppressants
 CC such as cyclosporin. The present sequence represents the amino acid
 CC sequence of human Vav.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 797 AA;
 Query Match 10.2%; Score 172.5; DB 20; Length 797;
 Best Local Similarity 27.1%; Pred. No. 7, 3e-07;
 Matches 54; Conservative 27; Mismatches 67; Indels 51; Gaps 8;
 QY 16 WYWGRLSRQEAVALDQGRHGVLVYRDSTSPGDYVLSVSENRSVSH-YTINSSGPRPP 73
 Db 622 wyagmraagaesllanrsdgtflvgrvkaaeafaisikynvevkhikimtaeg----- 677
 QY 74 PPSPAOPPPGVSPSLRIGDOE-FDSLPALEFFYK-----IHYLDTT----- 115
 Db 678 -----lyitckakfrgtelvelvfyqnsldcktsldtltqfpfkepekr 722
 QY 116 -TLIEPVARSROGSGVILROEAEYVRLFPNGNDEEDLPFKKGDLIRLRDKPEEQ-WM 173
 Db 723 tlisrpavgstkyfgt-----akarydfcardrselslkegdliklnkkqggqgwwr 773
 QY 174 NAEDSEGKRGMIPIVPEYK 192
 Db 774 rge-lygrvgrwfpnyvee 791

Search completed: September 27, 2001, 16:41:22
 Job time: 695 sec
